RULE 806 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (Adopted 11/08/2005)

A. Purpose

The purpose of this regulation is to reduce the amount of fine Particulate Matter (PM-10) entrained in the ambient air as a result of emissions generated from Agricultural Operation Sites by requiring Conservation Management Practices to prevent, reduce, or mitigate PM-10 emissions.

B. Applicability

This rule applies to Agricultural Operation Sites located within the Imperial County. Effective on and after January 1, 2006, an owner/operator shall implement the applicable CMPs selected for each Agricultural Operation Site.

C. Definitions

In addition to the definitions of terms in Rule 800 (General Requirements for Control of Fine Particulate Matter (PM-10), the following definitions shall govern the implementation of this rule:

- C.1 AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS: The growing and harvesting of crops for the primary purpose of earning a living.
- C.2 AGRICULTURAL OPERATION SITE: One or more agricultural parcels that meet the following:
 - C.2.a Are under the same or common ownership or operation, or which are owned or operated by entities which are under common control; and
 - C.2.b Are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties wholly within Imperial County.
- C.3 AGRICULTURAL PARCEL: A portion of real property used by an owner or operator for carrying out a specific agricultural operation. Roads, vehicle/equipment traffic areas, and facilities, on or adjacent to the cropland are part of the agricultural parcel.
- C.4 ALTERNATIVE TILLING: Rotate tillage leaving residue on soil. Tilling alternative rows for weed management and wind blown dust allows for approximately 50% reduction in field activity in addition to stabilizing soil surface and reducing soil compaction.
- C.5 BALING/LARGE BALES: Using balers to harvest crop. It reduces PM emissions from crops traditionally harvested by chopping, truck, passes and

residue burning.

- C.6 BED/ROW SIZE OR SPACING: Increase or decrease the size of the planting bed area (can be done for field and permanent crops). Spacing adjustments reduce the number of passes and soil disturbance by increasing plant density/canopy through reduction of row width to contain PM within the canopy.
- C.7 CHEMIGATION/FERTIGATION: Application of chemicals through an irrigation system. Each application reduces the need to travel in the field for application purposes, thus reducing the number of passes and soil disturbance while increasing the efficiency of the application.
- C.8 CHIPS/MULCHES, ORGANIC MATERIALS, POLYMERS, ROAD OIL & SAND: Application of any nontoxic chemical or organic dust suppressant that meets all specification required by any federal, state, or local water agency and is not prohibited for use by any applicable regulations.
- C.9 COMBINED OPERATION: To combine equipment, to perform several operations during one pass. The reduction in the number of passes necessary to cultivate the land will result in fewer disturbances to the soil. Other benefits are reduction of soil compaction and time to prepare fields, both of which can be precursors to additional tillage requirements.
- C.10 CONSERVATION IRRIGATION: To conserve the quantity of water use, e.g.: drip, sprinkler, buried/underground line. Conserving water reduces weed population, which in turn reduces the need for tillage as well as reduces soil compaction.
- C.11 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (CMP): An activity or procedure that prevents, reduces, or mitigates PM-10 normally emitted by, or associated with, an agricultural activity.
- C.12 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN (CMP PLAN): A document prepared by the owner or operator of an Agricultural Operation site that lists the selected CMPs for implementation. The CMP Plan also contains, but is not limited to, contact information for the owner or operator, a description of the Agricultural Operation Site and locations of Agricultural Parcels, and other information describing the extent and duration of CMP implementation.
- C.13 CONSERVATION TILLAGE (e.g.: no tillage, minimum tillage): Types of tillage that reduce loss of soil and water in comparison to Conventional Tillage. It reduces the number of passes and amount of soil disturbance. It improves soil because it retains plant residue and increases organic matter.
- C.14 COVER CROPS: Use seeding or natural vegetation/regrowth of plants to cover soil surface. It reduces soil disturbance due to wind erosion and entrainment.

- C.15 EQUIPMENT CHANGES/TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS: To modify the equipment such as tilling; increase equipment size; modify land planing and land leveling; matching the equipment to row spacing; granting to new varieties or other technological improvements. It reduces the number of passes during an operation, thereby reducing soil disturbance.
- C.16 FALLOWING LAND: Temporary or permanent removal from production. Eliminates entire operation/passes or reduces activities.
- C.17 GRAVEL: Placing a layer of Gravel with enough depth to minimize dust generated from vehicle movement and to dislodge any excess debris which can become entrained.
- C.18 GREEN CHOP: The harvesting of a forage crop without allowing it to dry in the field. It reduces multiple equipment passes in-field as well as reduces soil disturbance and soil compaction.
- C.19 HAND HARVESTING: Harvesting crop by hand. It reduces soil disturbance due to machinery passes.
- C.20 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT: A decision process that uses a combination of techniques including organic, conventional and biological farming concepts to suppress pest problems. It creates beneficial insect habitat that reduces the use of herbicides/pesticides thereby reducing number of passes for spraying. It also reduces soil compaction and the need for additional tillage.
- C.21 MECHANICAL PRUNING: Using a machine instead of hand labor to prune (Applies as an Unpaved Road CMP only). It reduces vehicle trips, thereby reducing PM emissions.
- C.22 MULCHING: Applying or leaving plant residue or other material to soil surface. It reduces entrainment of PM due to winds as well as reduces weed competition thereby reducing tillage passes and compaction.
- C.23 NIGHT FARMING: Operate at night, if practical, when moisture levels are higher and winds are lighter. It decreases the concentration of PM emissions during daytime and the increased ambient humidity reduces PM emissions during the night.
- C.24 NIGHT HARVESTING: Implementing cultural practices at night, or at times or high humidity. It reduces PM by operating when ambient air is moist, thereby reducing PM emissions.
- C.25 NO BURNING: Switching to a crop/system that would not require waste burning. It reduces emissions associated with burning.

- C.26 NON TILLAGE/CHEMICAL TILLAGE: Use flail mower, low volume sprayers or heat delivery systems (as harvest pre-conditioner). It reduces soil compaction and stabilizes soil through elimination or reduction of soil tillage passes.
- C.27 ORGANIC PESTICIDES: Use biological control methods or non-chemical control methods. It reduces chemical use, thereby reducing passes.
- C.28 PAVING: To pave currently Unpaved Roads.
- C.29 PRECISION FARMING (GPS): Using satellite navigation to calculate position in the field, therefore manage/treat selective area. It reduces overlap and allows operations to occur during inclement weather conditions and at night thereby generating less PM.
- C.30 PRE-HARVEST SOIL PREPARATION: Applying a light amount of water or stabilizing material to soil prior to harvest (when possible). It reduces PM emissions at harvest.
- C.31 RESTRICTED ACCESS: To restrict public access to private roads. It reduces vehicle traffic and thus reduces associated fugitive dust.
- C.32 SHED PACKING: Packing commodities in a covered or closed area. It reduces field traffic, thereby reducing PM emissions.
- C.33 SHUTTLE SYSTEM/LARGE CARRIER: Multiple bin/trailer. Haul multiple or larger trailers/bins per trip thereby reducing emissions through reduced passes.
- C.34 SPEED LIMITS: Enforcement of speeds that reduce visible dust emissions. The dust emissions from unpaved roads are a function of speed meaning reducing speed reduces dust.
- C.35 TRACK-OUT CONTROL: Minimize any and all material that adheres to and agglomerates on all vehicle and equipment from unpaved roads and falls onto a paved public road or the paved shoulder of a paved public road.
- C.36. TRANSGENIC CROPS: Use of GMO or Transgenic crops such as "herbicide-ready." It reduces need for tillage or cultivation operations, as well as reduces soil disturbance. It can also reduce the number of chemical applications.
- C.37 WATER APPLICATION: Application of water to unpaved roads and traffic areas.
- C.38 WIND BARRIER: Artificial or vegetative wall/fence that disrupts the erosive flow of wind over unprotected land.

- D. Requirements for Agricultural Operation Sites:
 - D.1 All Persons who own or operate an Agricultural Operation Site of forty (40) acres or more in size shall implement in each Agricultural Parcel at least one of the Conservation Management Practices listed in Section E.1 for each of the following categories:
 - D.1a Land preparation and cultivation;
 - D.1.b Harvest activities;
 - D.1.c Unpaved Roads;
 - D.1.d Unpaved Traffic Areas
 - D.2 The owner or operator of an Agricultural Operation Site may implement more than one Conservation Management Practices for one or more of the categories.
 - D.3 The owner or operator of an Agricultural Operation Site shall ensure that the implementation of each selected Conservation Management Practices does not violate any other local, state, or federal law.
 - D.4 The owner or operator of an Agricultural Operation Site may develop alternative CMPs. The owner or operator shall submit to the APCD a technical evaluation of the alternative CMPs, demonstrating that the alternative CMP achieves PM-10 emission reductions that are at least equivalent to other CMPs available for the applicable operation. The APCD will review the technical evaluation, and the alternative CMP must receive approval by the APCD before being included in the CMP Plan.
 - D.5 The owner or operator shall prepare a CMP Plan for each Agricultural Operation Site. The CMP Plan shall be made available to the APCD upon request. The CMP Plan shall be provided to the APCD within 72 hours of notice to the owner or operator.
- E. Conservation Management Practices for Fugitive Dust (PM-10)
 - E.1 The owner or operator of an Agricultural Operation Site shall implement at least one of the following CMPs in each Agricultural Parcel to reduce PM10 emissions from land preparation and cultivation:
 - E.1.a Alternate Till,
 - E.1.b Bed/Row Size Spacing,
 - E.1.c Chemical/Fertigation.
 - E.1.d Combined Operations,
 - E.1.e Conservation Irrigation,

- E.1.f Conservation Tillage,
- E.1g Cover Crops,
- E.1.h Equipment Changes/Technological Improvements,
- E.1.i Fallowing Land,
- E.1.j Integrated Pest Control,
- E.1.k Mulching,
- E.1.1 Night Farming,
- E.1.m Non Tillage /Chemical Tillage,
- E.1.n Organic Pesticides,
- E.1.0 Precision Farming (GPS), or
- E.1.p Transgenic Crops
- E.2 The owner or operator of an Agricultural Operation Site shall implement at least one of the following CMPs in each Agricultural Parcel to reduce PM10 emissions from harvesting:
 - E.2.a Baling /Large Bales
 - E.2.b Combined Operations
 - E.2.c Equipment Changes/Technological Improvements
 - E.2.d Green Chop
 - E.2.e Hand Harvesting
 - E.2.f Fallowing Land
 - E.2.g Night Harvesting
 - E.2.h No Burning
 - E.2.i Pre-Harvesting Soil Preparation
 - E.2.j Shed Packing
 - E.2.k Shuttle System/Large Carrier
- E.3 The owner or operator of an Agricultural Operation Site shall implement at least one of the following CMPs for each Unpaved Road to reduce PM10 emissions:
 - E.3.a Chips/Mulches, Organic Materials, polymers, road oil and sand,
 - E.3.b Gravel
 - E.3.c Paving.
 - E.3.d Restricted access
 - E.3.e Speed limit
 - E.3.f Track-out control
 - E.3.g Water
 - E.3.h Wind barrier
- E.4 The owner or operator of an agricultural operation site shall implement at least one of the following CMPs for each unpaved traffic area to reduce PM10 emissions:
 - E.4.a Chips/Mulches, Organic Materials, Polymers, Road Oil and Sand,
 - E.4.b Gravel

- E.4.c Paving,
- E.4.d Restricted Access
- E.4.e Speed Limit
- E.4.f Track-Out Control
- E.4.g Water
- E.4.h Wind Barrier

F. CMP Plan Preparation

An owner or operator shall prepare a CMP Plan for each Agricultural Operation Site. Each CMP Plan shall include, but is not limited to, the following information:

- F.1 The name, business address, and telephone number of the owner or operator responsible for the preparation and implementation of the CMP Plan.
- F.2 The signature of the owner or operator and the date that the CPM Plan was signed.
- F.3 The location of the Agricultural Operation Site: cross roads; canal and gate number.
- F.4 The crop grown at each location covered by the CMP Plan, total acreage for each crop, the length (miles) of unpaved roads, and the total area (acres or square feet) of the unpaved equipment and traffic areas to be covered by the CMP Plan, and.
- F.5 The CMPs implemented or planned for implementation.
- F.6 Other relevant information as determined by the APCD.

G. Violations

Failure to comply with any provisions of this rule shall constitute a violation of Regulation VIII. Failure to comply with the provisions of a CMP Plan shall also constitute a violation of Regulation VIII.

H. Record of Control Implementation

Any Person subject to the requirements of this rule shall maintain a copy of the CMP Plan and any supporting documentation necessary to confirm implementation of the CMPs. An owner or operator implementing alterative CMPs shall maintain a copy of technical evaluation for alternative CMPs and documentation of APCD approval of alternative CMPs. Records shall be maintained for two years after the date of each entry and shall be provided to the APCD upon request.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN

Total Farm Acreage:Canal & Gate*:		Crossroads*:					
locati		tal acrea	s, associated to this agricultural opage for each crop, the length (miles ne CMP Plan.				
Sele	ct one or more CMPs from e	ach ca					
	Land Preparation and		Harvesting		Unpaved Roads		Unpaved Traffic
	Cultivation						Areas
	Alternative Till		Bailing/Large Bales		Dust Suppressants		Dust Suppressants
	Bed/Row Size Spacing		Combined Operations		Gravel		Gravel
	Chemical Fertigation		Equipment Changes		Paving		Paving
	Combined Operations		Green Chop		Restricted Access		Restricted Access
	Conservation Irrigation		Hand Harvesting		Speed Limit		Speed Limit
	Cover Crops		Fallowing Land		Track-out Control		Track-out Control
	Equipment Changes		Night Harvesting		Water		Water
	Fallowing Land		Pre-Harvesting Land Prep		Wind Barriers		Wind Barriers
	Integrated Pest Control		Shuttle System/Large Carrier		Other		Other
	Mulching		Shed Packing				
	Night Farming		Other				
	Non-Tillage/Chemical Tillage	e					
	Organic Pesticides						
	Precision Farming (GPS)						
	Transgenic Crops						
	Other						
certif	y that: I am the owner or operator of	the agri-	cultural operation site on which this C	MP Plar	n will be implemented; I ha	ve a cop	y of Rule 806 and I will com

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN

Agricultural Parcel ID
Canal & Gate:
Crossroads:
Crop Grown:
Total Acreage:
Approx. Length (miles) of unpaved roads:
Approx. Unpaved Equipment Traffic Areas (acres or square feet):
CMPs Selected:
Agricultural Parcel ID
Canal & Gate:
Crossroads:
Crop Grown:
Total Acreage:
Approx. Length (miles) of unpaved roads:
Approx. Unpaved Equipment Traffic Areas (acres or square feet):
CMPs Selected:
Agricultural Parcel ID
Canal & Gate:
Crossroads:
Crop Grown:
Total Acreage:
Approx. Length (miles) of unpaved roads:
Approx. Unpaved Equipment Traffic Areas (acres or square feet):
CMPs Selected:
Agricultural Parcel ID
Canal & Gate:
Crossroads:
Crop Grown:
Total Acreage:
Approx. Length (miles) of unpaved roads:
Approx. Unpaved Equipment Traffic Areas (acres or square feet):
CMPs Selected